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Sun, this will mean nothing more than a peaceful situation where Japan gets everything she wants in the trade and development of the East, and the rest of the world the fragments that remain, and where China will enjoy her national life and development under Japanese leading-strings.

The publisher's advertisement of this volume conveys a wrong impression of its purpose and contents. This is inexcusable, and in the long run will not help the sale of their books. "It presents," they claim, "an unbiassed analysis of the financial and political activities of the six leading Powers in China during the last twenty years." But the author begins his work with the statement that he is concerned only with the financial side of recent Chinese development. And he keeps strictly to his program, except that he lays more stress on railway development than on financial or economic progress, and that he says nothing about the developments of the last six years. Again, the publishers state that the book "emphasizes the need of international co-operation." It does so in a few sentences; but one is not impressed with the case as presented. Nor does the author suggest any feasible plan by means of which this can be brought about or the Chinese Government set on its feet—financially, economically and politically. Further, the publishers state that the aim of this volume is a contribution toward international conciliation, by assisting the Powers "to readjust their specific national interests and viewpoints on the basis of mutual respect for the needs and aspirations of all, including those of China." It is doubtful if the diplomats of any state will be greatly impressed by a book that tells only part of the story and fails to give an adequate picture of the terrible plight—economic, financial and political—in which China stands today, and to prove the hopelessness of her outlook without some form of international intervention.

NORMAN DWIGHT HARRIS.

El Perú y la Gran Guerra. By Juan Bautista de Lavalle. Lima: Imprenta Americana, 1919. pp. xv, 439.

Students of the Great War will not overlook or underestimate the assistance to the desired end which was rendered by so many of the Latin-American nations. In the volume before us we find an ex-

cellent account of the events leading up and subsequent to the breaking off of relations between Peru and Germany. The history, fully documented, of the destruction of the *Lorton* (a Peruvian vessel), is set forth, as well as the exchange of correspondence between the representatives of Peru and of Germany with relation thereto. The work deserves, therefore, as indicated, the careful attention of the student and historian.

From another point this volume can, to advantage, be studied by those who are interested in Latin-American forms of courtesy, and who wish to submit themselves to them. Such a one will note the exchange of compliments or courtesies passing between Peru and other South, as well as Central, American countries, as well as between their cities, upon the breaking of relations and afterward upon the signing of the armistice. The emphasis placed upon the exchange of courtesies on these occasions between the various members of the diplomatic corps and the public officials of Lima will not be unnoticed. All of these matters suggest an attitude of mind with which we are relatively unfamiliar, but which is to be penetrated and understood if we are to meet our friends of the South upon their own ground.

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

Mein Kriegs-Tagebuch. Vol. I. *Das erste Kriegsjahr.* By Alfred H. Fried. Zurich: Max Rascher Verlag. 1918. pp. xxiv, 472.

The author informs us that in August, 1914, he was in the midst of the preparatory labors for the Twenty-First World Peace Congress, which was to have convened in his home city, Vienna, one month later. The outbreak of war was to him, as to so many others, a bolt out of a clear sky. Although long familiar with the conditions making a European conflagration imminent, he could not bring himself to a belief in the actuality. He thus found himself unfit for other work and sought solace in this diary of his daily impressions.

The present volume takes us only through the first year of the war. The author recalls the warnings published in prior years in his peace organ, the *Friedens-Warte*, and frankly admits that he overrated the elements making for peace. His first analysis of causes leads him to the question of Alsace-Lorraine, and he even ventures a possible solution. He had long maintained that a good understanding